

AD-A214 840

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			DTIC FILE PRINT Form Approved GPO OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE October 81	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final (1 Sep 80-31 May 81)		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE ALGORITHMS FOR COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS		5. FUNDING NUMBERS 61102F 2307/A1		
6. AUTHOR(S) Saul Abarbanel				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics Cambridge, MA 02139		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-TR-89-1538		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AFOSR BLDG 410 BAFB DC 20332-6448		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-80-0249		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE		
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DTIC ELECTE DEC 05 1989 S D D</p> </div>				
14. SUBJECT TERMS		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 2		
		16. PRICE CODE		
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (890104 Draft)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18
298-01

89 12 04 119

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

AFOSR-80-0249

ALGORITHMS FOR COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS

1 September 1980 - May 31, 1981

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DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
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THIS RESEARCH HAS BEEN SPONSORED IN PART BY THE AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (NAM), UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER GRANT AFOSR-80-0249.

Progress in research conducted under this grant (AFOSR-80-0249) was made in two directions:

1. The influence of boundary conditions on two-dimensional calculations. The theory due to Kreiss et al [1], [2], [3] allows relatively easy application to one-dimensional flow problems. Recently results were obtained by Gustafsson and Olinger [4], and Yee, Beam and Warming [5] on the investigation of the stability of one-dimensional implicit schemes under various extrapolating boundary conditions.

We undertook to extend these studies to the two-dimensional case. The main result was to show that the expressions for boundary conditions must be written in a direction normal to the relevant boundary, otherwise instability will occur (unless the scheme is strictly dissipative).

These results have appeared in NASA/ICASE report No. 81-29 and will be presented at the NASA-Ames Symposium on Numerical Boundary Condition Procedures, to be held October 19-20, 1981 at Moffett Field, California.

2. Steady state computations for gas dynamic problems are often calculated using Beam-Warming [6] type algorithms. It is well known that the "delta" formulation, used to avoid splitting errors due to the implicit approximate-factorization scheme, is stable in two dimensions but unstable in three dimensions.

We have managed to overcome this difficulty by constructing an algorithm that remains stable in three dimensions while achieving steady state free of splitting errors. Numerical confirmations were obtained in collaboration with Dr. Douglas Dwoyer of NASA Langley Research Center.

These results will constitute a forthcoming NASA/ICASE report and are being submitted for presentation at the 8th International Conference on Numerical Methods in Fluid Mechanics, to be held June 28-July 2, 1982 in Aachen, West Germany.

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